NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

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Correspondence.

To the Editor of the New England Farmer,

SIR,—Being at the Shaker Village, in Canterbury, N. H. last fall, Mr. Winkley showed me a very large and handsome pair of *late calves*, which he told me they intended to keep up to hay, and not turn them to grass till this spring, thinking they would winter better. The result they have sent me, (at my request) with their method of raising calves—with liberty of transmitting a copy to you for publication. It was a month after the letter was dated before I received it, or I should have favored you with a copy sooner.

LEVI BARTLETT.

Warner, N. H. April 13, 1824.

Canterbury, March 9th, 1824.

RESPECTED FRIEND,—I just received your letter of the 26th ult. requesting information respecting the course we take in raising calves. Although willing at all times, to communicate any thing to our fellow citizens, that would be beneficial to them in any respect, yet we are far from claiming any superior knowledge on this subject. However, in compliance with your request, we give you the following, which has been our general mode of treatment for many years.

We let calves that came in the fore part of March, suck about a week or ten days, then take them from the cow, giving them a moderate allowance of new milk to drink till they have learnt to drink it freely; then put in some skimmed milk; and we feed them wholly with skimmed milk, taking care to give it at about the temperature of milk directly taken from the cow; by heating a part of it, and mixing it with the rest. Care should be taken not to scald the milk when heated; also not to give them any sour milk, for this will make them scour. The trough or vessel in which they drink their milk, should likewise be kept clean and not suffered to get sour.

We let the milk stand about 12 hours, before it is skimmed: giving a calf at first about four quarts night and morning; increasing the mess as need requires, till he is six weeks old, from which time till ten weeks old, he will require perhaps about twelve quarts per day.

When about ten weeks old we begin to diminish the quantity of milk for about the space of two or three weeks, at which time we wean them. During the whole process from two to fourteen weeks old, calves should be well supplied with good hay, salt and provender; such as oats, wheat bran, and oil-cake ground fine: they should also be supplied with scurf or dirt (though scurf is the best) which is a preventive against scouring.

The particular advantages to be derived from the above method of treatment are the following:

1. It is much cheaper than to let them suck in the ordinary way; whereas it makes a great saving of cream for butter, and that without injuring the calves if they are properly attended to.

2. It prevents calves from moaning, or pining so much while weaning, as they would otherwise do, when taken from the cows.

3. It not only prevents the cows being injured in consequence of the calves biting the teats; but also prevents their holding back their milk from the milker, which often serves to diminish the quantity of milk afterwards. The only disadvantage to be found in the above method of treatment is that it requires some more labor to feed them, where they thrive equally well in every respect, as those do which are permitted to suck in the ordinary way.

Those two calves, mentioned in your letter, which you saw here last fall, were a couple that came late, and which we kept from grass, supposing they would do better on hay; but the result gives us no encouragement to recommend the practice, it being more expensive, and perhaps no better; although the two calves abovementioned did equally well as those that were turned out to grass.

Should the whole, or any part of the above meet with your approbation, you are welcome to publish it in the New England Farmer.

Yours, with due respect,

FRANCIS WINKLEY.

To the Editor of the New England Farmer,

DEAR SIR,—Your remarks, on my account of S. B.'s experiment of fastening a dead lamb upon the limb of an apple tree, page 289, vol. ii. seem to convey the idea that I had recommended the practice of feeding trees by the application of dead lambs, or other putrescent animal substances as the most eligible way of manuring them. But it was very far from my intention to wish you or any of your readers to put that construction upon it. I have long had my doubts, as to the great benefits, (as stated by some writers) to be derived from incarcerating fruit trees in a thick coat of white wash, blue clay paint, or any other paste. And believing with D. W. Jr. that cleanliness is important to the human family*—and that frequent and judicious bathing is better than annointing the body with bear's grease or fish oil, and ochre, as practised by the Hottentots, and many tribes of Indians—I think it but rational to infer that the circulation—(or inhaling and exhaling) the gases is less impeded, when the trees are kept clean by soap suds, &c. and of course more healthy, than when pasted—and my communication respecting S. B.'s experiment was rather in confirmation of D. W. Jr.'s statement of the limbs immediately over his compost heap, than for any other object. I most heartily concur with you in thinking it to be a "disagreeable, unwholsome and wasteful way of manuring the tree." L.

Warner, N. H. April 13th, 1824.

BY THE EDITOR. It was not our intention to intimate in our remarks on the communication of our respected correspondent, (published in a former paper, page 289, vol. ii.) that he "*had recommended* the practice of feeding trees by the application of dead lambs to their branches." We agree with him and D. W. Jr. in opinion that any application which closes "the pores of trees" will prove injurious. We meant nothing more than to take that opportunity to enter a protest against the practice of some cultivators, of suspending the carcases of lambs, and other small animals, on the branches of apple trees, and other fruit trees, near their dwellings, and thus diffusing noxious effluvia where their influence would be pernicious to health, with little comparative advantage to the trees.

* See page 258, N. E. Farmer, 2d vol. on Fruit Trees.

SIEVES, OR BOXES FOR VINES.

To the Editor of the New England Farmer,

SIR,—I, sometime ago, promised you, an account of my method of making sieves, or boxes, to preserve melons and other tender vines from the yellow bug, &c. and now forward the following

DIRECTIONS.

Take a strip of pine board (about three fourths of an inch in thickness is most suitable) eight or ten feet in length, and four or five inches in width—plough one edge of it, with a carpenter's plough or match plain—then mark off an equal number of side and end pieces; before sawing the side pieces run a brad awl thro' where you want to drive your nails, as it is not so likely to split, as after it is sawed. The side pieces eleven inches long—ends eight inches long. They must be of this particular size, because one yard of millinet will just cover nine boxes; or a third of a yard will make three covers. After having nailed your boxes and divided your millinet, have some thin strips or tongues, as the carpenters call them. Press these with the edges of the covers into the groove—which fastens them much cheaper and more expeditiously, than small nails. I made about twenty last season, and they effectually secured them from the yellow bug, and (by sinking the edges of them in the earth a little,) from worms—But if they were of no use, but to guard against insects, they would be worth having, as they keep off the cold winds and greatly promote the growth of the vines in the early part of the season.

I send you the expense of making 100 of said boxes and cost of materials in the place where I live.

11 1-9 yds. millinet at 18 cts. per yd,	$2,00
150 ft. boards at 50 cts. per hundred,	,75
3 lb. shingle nails, at 8 1-3 cts. per lb.	,25
Carpenter I think could easily make 100 per day,	1,00
	$4,00

They would most probably last, with good care, a great number of years.

Yours, &c. L.

ROT IN SHEEP.

To the Editor of the New England Farmer,

SIR,—I wish to inquire through the medium of your very useful paper, whether there has been discovered any efficacious remedy for sheep in the spring, which have become low and almost approached to the state called the rot, viz. we often find sheep in this season of the year so poor and diseased as to be unable to stand, and at the same time have a good appetite, eat well, and derive no nourishment from their food: at length there sets in a profuse di-

arrhea or what may be called scouring. Then a cadaverous scent from the extrication of the *azotic gas*,—and, lastly, death itself. Juniper berries are recommended as an antiseptic for sheep; but I never have found any remedy in this case; though I am well satisfied the preventive is a generous keeping, for as *septon* is the principle of the *septic* acid, and as this *septon* prevails abundantly more in the muscular and lean parts of animals than in the fat, those that are kept low will be much more subject to putrid diseases, and *vice versa*.

From the many curious experiments made by Sir John Pringle to ascertain the *septic* and *antiseptic* virtues of natural bodies, it appears that there are very few substances of a truly *septic* nature. Those commonly reputed such by authors, as the alkaline and volatile salts, he found to be no wise septic. However, he found some, where it was least likely to find any such quality; tbese were chalk, common salt, and testaceous powders. He mixed twenty grains of crab's eyes, prepared with six drachms of ox's gall, and an equal quantity of water. Into another phial he put an equal quantity of gall and water, but no crab's eyes. Both these mixtures being placed in the furnace, the putrefaction began much sooner, where the powder was, than in the other phial. On making a like experiment with chalk, its *septic* virtue was found to be much greater than that of the crab's eyes; nay, what the Doctor had never met with before, in a mixture of two drachms of flesh, with two ounces of water and thirty grains of prepared chalk, the flesh was resolved into a perfect mucus in a few days.

To try whether the testaceous powders would also dissolve vegetable substances, the Doctor mixed them with barley and water, and compared this mixture with another of barley and water alone. After a long maceration by a fire, the plain water was found to swell the barley, and turn mucilaginous, and sour; but that with the powder kept the grain to its natural size, and though it softened it, made no mucilage and remained sweet.

Nothing could be more unexpected than to find sea salt a hastener of putrefaction; but the fact is thus; one drachm of salt preserves two drachms of fresh beef in two ounces of water, above thirty hours uncorrupted, in a heat equal to that of the human body, or which is the same thing, this quantity of salt keeps flesh sweet 20 hours longer than pure water; but then half a drachm of salt does not preserve it above two hours longer. Twenty-five grains have little or no *antiseptic* virtue; and ten, fifteen, or even twenty grains, manifestly both hasten and heighten the corruption. The quantity which had the most putrefying effect, was found to be about ten grains to the above proportion of flesh and water.

Many inferences might be drawn from this experiment; one is, that since salt is never taken in aliment beyond the proportion of the corrupting quantities, it would appear that it is subservient to digestion chiefly by its *septic* virtue, that is, by softening and resolving meats; an action very different from what is commonly believed.

In the above described case where the sheep has a good appetite, and putrefaction has not actually taken place, it appears there may be a remedy, and if so probably it must be a very powerful *antiseptic*. Therefore, if the above question could be agitated in the New-England Farmer, and gentlemen of science and experience would discover a remedy, and communicate the same to the public, they would render an essential service to the agricultural interest.

Yours, most respectfully, &c.
SETH CHANDLER.

Minot, Me. April 14, 1823.

From the Massachusetts Yeoman.

Mr. DENNY,—In a late paper you have republished from the American Farmer a treatise upon the management of Fruit-Trees, in which the principal object of the writer seems to be to "protest against the too common practice of *white-washing* them." He asserts that the caustic quality of the lime not only kills the insects, for which the wash is intended, but trees also, by stopping up the pores of the bark, thereby preventing the absorption of those gases that are as essential to preserve and promote vegetation, as it is necessary in the human system, to keep open the pores of the body to preserve health and vigour.—"How long," he asks, "would a man continue healthful, were his body to be encrusted in paste?" The subject is important, and the doctrine of the writer so novel that it merits investigation.

I shall not determine how far the analogy between the bark of the tree and the human skin holds true; but if the pores of both have the same functions, as must be assumed by the writer in his elucidation, a wash of *beef tea* might be beneficial, whereas a thick coat of *hasty-pudding* might be injurious. It does not necessarily follow, that, because a thick plastering of lime mortar is prejudicial, a light white-washing with the same material would be destructive. If the pores of the bark absorb the gases that are essential to preserve and promote vegetation—and it is thought that no substance affords this essential more pure and abundant than lime—why may not those gases be generated by the wash, and directly imbibed, or attracted from the atmosphere by its application? The crust adhering to the tree, from an annual white-washing, surely cannot be so impervious as to exclude the gas, when the wash is a powerful attractive of moisture from the dew, which is supposed to be the most efficient agent of its inhalation. But, still, should the coating be put on so thick as to prevent an absorption from the atmosphere, (and it is at least questionable whether the bark of a tree is constructed for this purpose) a more abundant supply of nourishment might be generated and furnished for the leaves and capillary branches, a supposed medium of communication, so that the trees, like those of the writer in the Farmer, in their anxiety to inhale every exhalation, would not be under the necessity of bending down their branches to snuff it from a compost heap!

The "fact" in confirmation of the writer's opinion of the utility of keeping open the pores of trees, is not a conclusive illustration of his doctrine, unless he assumes *another fact* that the nourishment which contributes to the growth of a tree *is wholly imbibed through the pores of the bark*. Otherwise, I cannot see why the trees should not grow luxuriantly in his highly enriched orchard, notwithstanding they might be "covered with a thick crust of lime by white-washing." Their is a powerful caustic quality in lime; and it may be too freely used, I admit, at the root, and on the body of a tree.

I have also, for many years, given some attention to the cultivation and management of fruit-trees, and fully agree with the writer, that soap and water, with an infusion of tobacco, makes an excellent wash. If, *often repeated*, and, as far as it is applied, it will preserve the tree from the insects which make their lodgment on its bark. I have been led to ascribe its efficacy in the growth of trees to its finding its way to their roots, and in affording an exhalation for its branches, rather than from much permanent benefit to the bark; as it is liable to be washed off by every successive rain. I have seen no reason to be satisfied, like the writer, that "*cleanliness* is as important to trees as to the human family," any farther than it consists in cleansing them of moss, and coarse bark, which indicate the want of due vigour. Here his analogy fails.

The wash I use and have recommended, is less caustic than white-wash, and partakes of the quality of soap and water. It is composed of 1 lb. of pot-ash, 1 lb. of unslaked lime, in 2 gallons of water. To this I add cow manure sufficient to make it of the consistency of thin paint. When pot-ash is not readily obtained, I use weak ash ley instead of water. This application is durable, and although an *uncleanly* dress, I have found (adopting the figure of the writer) that my trees are delighted with it.—Their bodies are invigorated, their bark is expanded, and they hold their heads erect, high, and proudly. I have had reason to believe that a *crust*, from mild ingredients, is beneficial. When the bark of my trees has been extensively injured, I spread a plaster of cow-dung and clay upon strong cloth, and tie it on with tarred cord, that it may exclude the air and weather until the wound be healed, or the bandage becomes too tight. If the tree is small, I encompass the whole body. When the coating is removed, I have noticed a more healthy and fresher state of the bark under the whole dressing, than in other trees, or in other parts of the same. A covering in itself necessarily porous, which will yield to the moisture of the atmosphere, if not so caustic as to bind the bark, will not, I am confident, occasion the injury the writer apprehends. Tar should never be used on the naked body of a tree. It hardens and constricts the bark; and forms a ligature to prevent the circulation of the sap. My method when using it is, to tie a strip of paper, or cloth, on the tree, and tar over it. These strips will last as long as tarring is necessary.

O. FISKE.

Worcester. March, 1824.

MILLET.

Extract of a letter from the Hon. Bushrod Washington, relative to the Culture of Millet.

Mount Vernon, April 14, 1824.

"About the middle of May last I sowed about five acres of ground with Millet seed, (millium) at the rate of about a bushel of seed to the acre.* The ground was ploughed in

* In the spring of 1823, the above lot was cultivated again in Millet, (without being manured,) and produced a fine crop; In October it was sown with rye and

a rough manner, and was in bad order when the seeds were sown, it had been slightly top dressed with barn manure some years past, and was still in good heart: the growth of the crop of Millet was rapid and luxuriant, insomuch that it attracted the attention of every person who visited the place. Intending to use the crop as hay, and finding the heads quite full of seed, and in some instances falling on the ground, I cut down, on the 16th of July, (with cradles to the scythes) four acres, leaving the Millet so cut to lie in swarth for a few hours. In the afternoon of the same day, it was carefully turned over, and the next morning, after the dew was off, it was bound in sheaves, and in the course of the same day, it was hauled to the barn loft and put away. During the whole of this process, the weather was as fine as could be desired. The remaining acre, which was intended for seed, was cradled on the 23d of July, and left in swarth till the next day without turning it, when it was bound in sheaves, and set up in small open shocks, with the heads to the sun, till about 3 P. M. of that day, when it was hauled to the barn and packed away. The whole crop was cured of a fine green color, and although the stalk appeared in the field to be strong and stiff, it became in a few days after it was housed, nearly as flexible as clover, or timothy.

I weighed the sheaves taken indifferently from some of the wagon loads, and in this way satisfied myself that the product of each acre was about 3500 lbs. Having entertained (from what I had read on the subject) very sanguine expectations of the product of this piece of ground, I expressed to my foreman my disappointment at this result. His observation was, that he presumed that those who had gathered larger crops had probably mowed them, whereas the stubble left on the ground, in consequence of the cradle having been used, would have added twenty or twenty five per cent to the quantity. I then went over the field and found the stubble to be about half leg high, and in many places much taller; but the protection which it afforded to the ground, and the benefit which I presumed it would derive from being turned in for the reception of small grain, determined me in future to pursue the same mode of cutting, believing that the sacrifice of part of the hay would be more than compensated by the improvement on the land and the increased product of the succeeding crop of grain. Another advantage in cradling seems to be, that the hay, by being spread, can be more easily removed and put away than if it were mowed and treated as timothy or clover.

The Millet cut from the last acre, on the 23d of July, was carefully threshed in the autumn, and, to my great disappointment, produced only 15 bushels of clear good seed; but, I then discovered from the quantity of chaff and light grains thrown away by the fan, that I had cut it much too early for seed. Had it remained on the ground until the seed were ripe, I think it highly probable that the quantity would have doubled, or nearly so. The Millet was generally from 6 to 7 feet high through the lot, and the heads from 5 to 6 inches long, and well filled. Judge Peters says that he has raised a very fine crop of wheat on the millet stubble, when, in the same year, his crop was indifferent in the oat stubble, under the same circumstances.

On the 5th of May, five bushels of Millet seed were sown, on four acres; on the 5th of July, the crop was hauled, and estimated at four tons per acre? I have obtained this season, forty tons from sixteen acres of which four only had been manured; the remainder could not have borne a good wheat crop. I have generally used a large quantity of seed, as not more than two thirds of those which are generally sown vegetate. Whilst my oxen consumed Millet in its green state, they performed their work with more spirit and vigor than they had done before, or have shewn since, except when fed with grain. My cattle of all ages prefer it to both red and white clover meadow hay. All kinds of birds are very fond of it, and not more so than the different species of poultry—an invaluable food for fattening them. The seeds in the upper parts of the stalks, generally ripen first; I therefore cut it when the upper parts of most of the heads contains seeds which are hard. All my observations have confirmed me in the belief, that, in this stage, it affords fodder more nutritious, and more easily made than any sort of hay. I would recommend Millet not merely for its value as food but for the means it affords of making clean the land, without summer fallows or drill crops. Deep ploughing at proper seasons, is, I conceive, the basis of all good farming. Such crops as shall enable the husbandman to extirpate weeds, and obtain large supplies of fodder, without much exhaustion, should be the great objects of his aim. When Millet is cut down with cradles to the scythes, a considerable quantity of vegetation is left on the ground; and the general opinion is, that it is sufficient to prevent any exhaustion of the land; such has been the result of experiments by the most judicious farmers.

Method of preserving Meat in Tunis.—Take half a pound of black pepper, half a pound of red or Cayenne pepper, half a pound of the best saltpetre, all beat or ground very fine; mix these three well together, then mix them with about three quarts of very fine salt; this mixture is sufficient for eight hundred weight of beef. As the pieces are brought from the person cutting up, first sprinkle the spice, and introduce a little into all the thickest parts; if it cannot be done otherwise, make a small incision with a knife. The first salter, after rubbing salt and spice well into the meat, should take and mould the piece, the same as washing a shirt upon a board; this may be very easily done, and the meat being lately killed, is soft and pliable; this moulding opens the grain of the meat, which will make it imbibe the spice and salt much quicker than the common method of salting. The first salter hands his piece over to the second salter, who moulds and rubs the salt well into the meat, and if he observes occasion, introduces the spice; when the second salter has finished his piece, he folds it up as close as possible, and hands it to the packer at the harness tubs, who must be stationed near him: the packer must be careful to pack his harness tubs as close as possible. All the work must be carried on in the shade, but where there is a strong current of air, the harness tubs in particular; this being a very material point in curing the meat, in a hot climate. Meat may be cured in this manner, with the greatest safety, when the thermometer in the shade is at 110°, the extreme heat assisting in the cutting."—*Jackson on the Commerce of the Mediterranean.*

Invention.—The ingenuity of our mechanics is proverbial. We have examined a machine invented by a Tailor by the name of Camfield, the corner of Provost and Chapel streets, for measuring persons on mathematical and anatomical principles for clothes, by which he furnishes a complete suit immediately. He would not permit us to have a specification of it, but it is on curious principles. He fits boys immediately.—*Nat. Adv.*

According to the observations of M. H. Dutrochet, the height of the Meteor, which projected the meteoric stones, at Charsonville, in the Department of the Loire, on the 23d of November, 1810, was about 14,724 toises. Mr. Bowdich found that the perpendicular altitude of the meteor, which discharged the meteoric stones at Weston, in North America, on the 14th December, 1807, was 15,360 toises, or about 16 miles.—*London Monthly Magazine.*

There is a disease very prevalent in Wurtemberg, (Germany) but little known elsewhere, which is induced by eating smoked sausages, and is most fatal every spring, especially in the month of April. A pamphlet on this subject, by Dr. Justinus Keimer, has appeared at Tubingen. According to this work 76 persons were taken ill, from eating smoked sausages in a very short time, and in quite different parts of the Kingdom; 37 of these died; others dried up to mummies, and carried the poison in them for many years. The liver sausages are the most dangerous; of 24 persons who ate them, 12 died. It appears by Kemirinswert's discoveries, that this poison is not prussic acid. It is different from all hitherto known poisons, inasmuch as it leaves the brain and spinal marrow unaffected; but suspends the action of the sympathetic or ganglion system, in its whole extent. Hence arise very remarkable results for physiology.—Thus, for instance, in a person affected by sausages, not the slightest pulsation of the heart was perceived for months together; while, notwithstanding this, the pulsation of the arteries remained almost regular. This poison appears, according to Keimer, to have the most resemblance to the dipass serpent, or to the supposed effects of the aqua tofana.

London Literary Gazette.

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clover, and at present promises a rich harvest. The second crop was nearly as good as the preceding summer, though it suffered much from the drought in May and June. Sheep are particularly fond of the Millet grass, but not more so than horses and other stock.—The Millet seed, when ground and well bolted makes bread equally as good as the buck wheat meal. Soil that answers for grain or grass, is adapted to the growth of Millet. It may be sown at any time from the 25th of April till the 1st of August, at the rate of a bushel to the acre.

Extract of a letter from John Hare Powel, to Jonathan Roberts, President of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society.

"Millet succeeds best on light land, and requires as much strength of soil as is necessary to produce heavy oats. I have not seen either in Europe or America, any green crop which so largely rewards accurate tillage and plentiful supplies of manure. I have sown it from the 1st of May, to the 20th of June, and have invariably obtained more fodder than could have been had from any grass under similar circumstances."

From the Acadian Recorder.

Extract from "Minutes of an Agricultural Tour, performed by JOHN YOUNG, (the able author of "Letters of Agricola") through the eastern parts of Nova Scotia, in 1823.

"Pictou. Visited the Academy—a light, airy and elegant building, at once an ornament and honor to the town. Saw several boxes of moths and butterflies disposed with much taste, not I mean with respect to their genera and species, but so as to produce on the beholder a pleasing effect. They were designed for Edinburgh, and must satisfy the curious in natural history there, that this province enjoys a most delicious summer, which could bring forth different kinds into life, and spread over their wings so many brilliant and dazzling colors.—The method of fixing them into these little cabinets is extremely simple. The inside of the box is neatly pasted over with white paper, and then on the bottom and the lid, pieces of cork about half an inch square, are stuck with glue in the quincunx order, so that in whatever direction the eye views them, they seem ranged in straight lines. Pins are then passed through the bodies of the insects, and fixed to the corks, generally four in each. The wings are carefully dilated, in order to shew the fine tints which nature's pencil has laid on them, and also to discover the back and body, which, in many species, are dressed in the richest velvet or protected with the softest down. Abstracted from all considerations of utility, these boxes were a feast to the eye, and as far as I could judge, displayed a very happy combination of forms and colors.

"Quitting the institution and crossing over into the main street, I was accosted by one of my acquaintances, an inhabitant of the town, who said with rather a droll cast of his eye, "Ah, so you have been visiting our college; I thought a *farmer* would not have troubled himself with such things." "All the farmers in the province, I replied would be much benefitted, were Institutions like this set down in every county; for it is my opinion that no man can cultivate the earth skillfully, who is ignorant of the principles of a good education."

"This sentiment of my friend is not uncommon among a certain class of men. They think that a plough needs nothing save a stout back and a powerful brawny arm. Than this there can be hardly a more mischievous opinion. Agriculture is a complete science, placed forever beyond the reach of an unlettered understanding. The ordinary rules of practice may be comprehended and successfully followed by those to whom knowledge is a "sealed fountain;" but in obeying these rules they act from a blind impulse, and can never reach the point of controlling and regulating them. It is the want of education which has so long kept back our farmers from adopting those improvements that had grown up in other countries; and till this want be supplied by such academies as that at Pictou, we cannot expect from them the best directed efforts, nor the higher degrees of enterprize. Intelligence, in all states of society, is the forerunner of wealth; and ignorance has been formerly, and ever will be accompanied with sorry cattle, imperfect implements, faulty modes of management and prejudicial views in all the great operations about a farm. The introduction, therefore, of a better system of education will dispel the clouds that have too long brooded over our people: and I cannot but congratulate this district on its library, its printing press, its philosophical apparatus, and even its boxes of butterflies. An Academy of this kind should be supported not merely by the merchants, but by the farmers of Pictou; and they may rest satisfied that their sons, trained in such a school with a little dash of philosophy, will be able to plough, sow and drill better than the gaping boors who despise learning.

"The Agricultural Society of the West River was founded among the first of those now existing, and gave the example of the first ploughing match in the Province. What particular causes here awakened this spirit it is not easy to trace; but the effects are strongly marked, and strike the traveller as soon as he descends to the foot of Mount Tom. The ridges in the fields lie in straighter lines, and are better rounded off than what are to be met with elsewhere. The very air itself bespeaks an improving district, and the happy, contented faces of the inhabitants are sure indications of ease in their circumstances, and of comfort at their fire sides. All along the road there are every where specimens of a superior style of ploughing, and in the neighborhood of the town, there are farms whose management would discredit no country. The fields are cast into regular shape—the fences kept in good order—and the houses and barns possess that neat look which is the ordinary concomitant of industry and competence.

"Whether the improved aspect of the country be attributable to the society would not have been a question at this time of day, had there not existed men who were disposed from the very first to raise a clamor against the general conviction. I had hardly entered on this district before I met with one of those, who to my inquiries about the success and utility of the West River Association, replied in a long string of declamatory matter, and ended that he thought their society had led its members astray, and done more mischief than good. The premiums, he said, for the best crops on one acre had tempted the members to cart all their manure on a particular spot, to the evident disadvantage of the rest of the farm; and had tempted them to bestow their chief care on the old worn out land, instead of removing the stumps and taking in the new. Whenever I fall in with a sturdy veteran of the old school, I no more think of opposing him, than of fighting with the Cossacks; and I yield that humdrum assent, which would do any thing but please a very keen observer. Every man is free to form his own opinions and to express them; but he must have a high idea of his own discretion, who imagines that he discovers flaws in what is approved of by the generality of his neighbors. That some one of our farmers may have injudiciously expended his manure on purpose to win a prize, may, I apprehend, be fairly confessed; but that the system of encouragement to one acre is wrong must be supported by very strong evidence to gain belief.

"It will be recollected that the fertility of this country in comparison of others was stoutly denied for the first two years of our progress; and it became, therefore, a matter of first moment to undermine an opinion, which cut the sinews of all industry. The hand becomes feeble, if its efforts either are fruitless or are repaid with less than the average of wages. Improved cultivation was not worthy to be introduced here, unless it was to return a fair adequate requital; and in order to set this controversy at rest, it was essential to ascertain, on a large scale of experiment, how much our soil could produce. By limiting the competition to one acre, the poor man as well as the rich could enlist as a soldier in this good warfare, and fight the battles of his country.

"But another capital and noble effect has resulted from the plan. Our old lands at the commencement of the societies, had been brought into such a wretched condition that they were absolutely abandoned to weeds and natural grass, and the forest was yearly invaded for the raising of bread corn. A belief has gone abroad, that they were of very little use, and they stood low on the score of fertility.—The axe and the fire more than the plough were relied on for producing wheat; and the most of our farmers were of opinion that a worn out soil could not be renovated. The prizes on one acre have done away with all these prejudices; and it is now found that the new settlers have no chance in a general competition. The productiveness of the old lands has opened a new mine of wealth, where it was formerly supposed there was nothing but poverty and barrenness.

"But I believe that it is impossible to please all men by any set of measures; and therefore the trite story of the clergyman, who accepted of a church on the condition of giving whatever sort of weather his hearers would ask, betrays a clearer insight into human nature than is supposed. He knew beforehand, and presumed on it, that they would never agree, whether he was to send them sunshine or rain."

From the United States Gazette.

On the Manufacture of Grass and Straw Bonnets.

No. I.

I regard the manufacture of straw, chip, and grass bonnets and hats, so important to the people of the United States, that I desire to offer to them through your paper, some remarks on the subject, in the hope of persuading them to consider it seriously, and that they will use their influence with Congress, to increase the duty upon Leghorn hats, so as to enable the American fabric to become firmly established; an event which cannot be expected to take place so long as the present low duty is continued.

In the National Gazette of Philadelphia of 6th Jan. last, we find the following extract: "It is stated, that in the counties of Worcester, Middlesex, Norfolk and Bristol, Massachusetts, there have been manufactured about 300,000 bonnets in a year, at an average price of $2,75 per bonnet, amounting to $825,000, employing 25,000 persons, most of whom were females from the ages of four to twenty years. Those employed in platting straw, have been enabled to support themselves, and in many instances, to assist those of their immediate friends in destitute circumstances. *The business is now at a stand.* The bonnets that three years ago

would command $2,75, will not now sell for more than $1,25." The cause of the business being at present at a stand, is not mentioned; but the real cause is, the immense importation of hats and bonnets from Leghorn, at all prices. Mr. Baylies stated in a recent debate on the Tariff, that during the last year $800,000 worth were imported. With the view of enabling the American fabrics to compete with the Leghorn, the Committee on Domestic Manufactures proposed to increase the duty from *one* dollar to three dollars, upon all Leghorn hats or bonnets of straw, chip, or grass, which at the place whence imported, with the addition of ten per centum, shall have cost less than three dollars. The resolution, it appears from the sketch of the debate on the occasion, was supported by Mr. Baylies of Mass. and Mr. Rich of Vermont, and opposed by Mr. Cambreleng, of New York, the firm and decided enemy of domestic industry, (ship building excepted) and Messrs. Marvin and Sharpe, of New York, and Floyd of Virginia.

The proposition was not adopted. The majority against it is not given in the paper. I sincerely regret the loss of the motion, because no manufacture in the United States is more deserving of encouragement and protection, than that of bonnet and hat making, for the following obvious and strong reasons.

1. Whether made from grass or straw, materials of comparatively small value, are converted into articles of great value, some of them of *very great* value.

2. Because the manufactory gives employment to females and children, a class of people peculiarly deserving the fostering care of all governments, by reason of the influence which their labor may be made to have upon the wealth of the nation and the happiness, safety, and morality of society; and of their inability to avail themselves, as men do, of various other trades and employments, when the one by which they can support themselves is cut off.

3. Because the articles which are the produce of their labor, would add to the national revenue by their being exported, and exchanged for others of a foreign growth or manufacture, upon the importation of which duties would be paid. Until the British laid a heavy duty upon American hats and bonnets, they were a profitable article to export to England, and a late English paper stated that "by a return made to Parliament, it appears that in the year ending the 5th April, 1823, there were 176,045 straw bonnets or hats imported into England from America, and 3512 lbs. of straw platting. There is no probability of the trade ever being renewed for the people of England being made acquainted with the whole secret of the manufacture, will push it to its utmost possible extent, and fill the world with it. What goods therefore are hereafter imported from England, which might be purchased by the sale of American bonnets, had no duty been laid, must be paid for by thrift received from other sources, but what these are, remains yet to be discovered.

4. Because it is a manufacture that does not require those engaged in it to be collected in large work shops, but may be carried on at home, and may occupy the leisure days of the females and children. Thus morality is promoted, habits of neat industry are instilled, happiness insured, and profit obtained, of which, without such employment, they might be deprived.

Considering these arguments, it is really to be wondered at, that our Congress should refuse to increase the duty upon Leghorn hats and foreign straw bonnets, so as to enable the domestic fabric to compete with the imported articles of the same kind; especially too, after hearing from Mr. Baylies, of the many thousand women and children who depended upon the manufacture of bonnets as a means of support; of the poverty to which the loss of their usual employment must inevitably reduce them; and of the great value of their labor to the nation.

The members of Congress and the people of the United States, of all parties, are requested to ponder on these facts, to draw the conclusions from them which cannot fail to arise in their minds, and to remember them when they are told by the enemies to domestic industry, that the statesmen of the old world are relaxing their restrictions upon trade. *Dr. Cooper in particular is requested to attend to them*, in case he comes out with another pamphlet and more memorials against encouraging domestic manufactures of the United States. Miss Sophia Woodhouse (now Mrs. Wells,) and Miss Sally Hanmer, of Wethersfield, Connecticut, had the merit of shewing at the exhibition of the Agricultural Society of Hartford, in 1820, the first bonnet made in imitation of the Leghorn hats, from native grass, called in that State, Tickle-moth. We learn from the survey of the county of Rensselaer, New York,* that its botanical name is *Agrostis Alba*. It is a common grass of the Northern and Middle States, but the excellent *poa viridis*, or green grass which is a native of the United States, and forms the green sward of Pennsylvania, would doubtless answer equally well if prepared in a manner similar to that pursued with the Agrostis Alba. If taken from the fields where it spontaneously grows it would answer for common hats; but for making those of a finer kind, the seed should be collected and sown very thick early in the Spring.—These seeds are doubtless to be purchased at seed stores. The grass for bonnets should be collected before they have attained their maturity.

A Friend to Agriculture, Commerce and Manufactures.

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* Made at the expense of Stephen Van Rensselaer President of the New York Board of Agriculture.—' See Memoirs of the Board, page 31, vol. i.

It is not certain that the *Tickle-moth* Grass, is the *Agrostis Alba*, but this latter species is called "The American Leghorn Grass" in the survey; and their identity is therefore taken for granted.—At all events the *Agrostis Alba* will answer the purpose of making Leghorn Imitation Bonnets.

(*To be continued.*)

From the American Farmer.

TURNIPS.

Pittsfield, Mass. Jan. 20, 1824.

SIR,—Some months ago I was induced to write you a communication on the subject of *turnips*, in consequence of an article of one of your correspondents, tending to discourage the cultivation of them—and as I then promised to give you the result of this year's crop, I avail myself of a little leisure, to redeem my pledge.

According to the weather, I have for six years practiced sowing turnips, from the 15th to the 25th of June. But this year, a severe drought through the whole of June, and until the fore part of July, obliged me to delay it until the 10th—(too late by 15 days, at least, to warrant the hope of a crop of *ruta baga*.) The land (gravel) had been previously manured, at the rate of 20 ox cart loads to the acre. Immediately after sowing and rolling, gave the drills a top dressing of 12 bushels of slacked ashes per acre. They were ploughed, and hoed out twice. On the 10th of November, began to harvest them—and had at least 450 bushels to the acre, estimating an ox cart at 30 bushels.

The expense of cultivation, and harvesting, does not exceed that of corn—of which the average crops of the country may be stated at 25 bushels. The corn I raised this year, was manured in the same manner as the turnips, and we had about 50 bushels to the acre. In my estimation, six bushels ruta baga, are equal to a bushel of corn for any kind of live stock.

It is objected by some, that it is a troublesome crop to secure through our long, and severe winters;—It is not more so, however, than potatoes and the value of stock, especially sheep, at the close of winter, and until grass will afford a good bite, (which is not generally until the 10th of May) can only be duly appreciated by experience.

It is doubtful in my mind, if the cultivation of turnips will answer to any extent, so far south as Maryland; but for the eastern and western states, it must, methinks, as we progress in agricultural improvements, become an important item in the rotation system of every good farmer, who combines arable and grass farming.

I have long been of opinion, that we might cultivate *rape* to advantage, in this section of our state, (at least for sheep,) being ignorant of the best mode of cultivating it, its proper soil, and the manner of curing and securing it, if raised for the seed. I beg leave to ask of you to appropriate a place in your valuable paper, to an article on the subject, in belief that it would be interesting to this vicinity.

AGRICOLA.

From the Connecticut Courant.

FLAX.

While the newspapers are teeming with the exertions of farmers to out do each other, and at the same time to stimulate them to greater exertions, it may be satisfactory to some of your readers to know, that on one half acre of ground, by measure, there were raised the season last past three hundred and twenty-four pounds and thirteen ounces of well-dressed flax; and from the same, ten bushels and twenty-four quarts of seed, well cleaned, in this place, by me the subscriber. JOSEPH B. BLODGET.

East-Windsor, March 15, 1824.

Warm Water.—Warm water is preferable to cold water, as a drink, for persons who are subject to dyspeptic and bilious complaints, and it may be taken more freely than cold water, and consequently answers better as a diluent for carrying off bile, and removing obstructions in the urinary secretion in case of stone and gravel. When water, of a temperature equal to that of the human body, is used for drink, it proves considerably stimulant, and is particularly suited to dyspeptic, bilious, gouty and choloretic subjects.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

SATURDAY, APRIL 24, 1824.

FARMER'S CALENDER.

POTATOES. We have heretofore, vol. i. pages 286, 325, gone pretty much at large, into the subject of planting potatoes, and said something relative to the different modes of cultivating that very valuable vegetable. We shall, therefore, endeavor on the present occasion, to be as brief as possible; and although we may go over the same ground, we will not proceed exactly in the same track in which we have before travelled.

You will do well to plant some early sort of potatoes on a small, fertile, and forward piece of ground near your stye, which, together with your peas, (if you have any) will give you a chance to bring forward your pork, and get your hogs at least half fatted before your Indian corn is ripe enough to gather. With regard to the greatest portion of your potatoes, intended for the use of your kitchen, and for feeding your stock, &c. you may, perhaps, derive useful information from the following observations, which we copy from the 2d vol. of "Memoirs of the Board of Agriculture of the State of New York."

"Potatoes should be planted the first ten days in May, or a little before planting Indian corn. But it is better to postpone the planting of potatoes than of corn. Therefore, in the hurry of spring work, farmers often leave their potatoes to be planted in the last week of May. To plant them early will never injure the crop at any season, and if the season happens to be very dry about harvest time, the crop will be much better if planted the first of May.

"Seed potatoes should never be cut—one large whole potatoe is sufficient for a hill. The outside skin of a potatoe called the cuticle is the most durable part, and retains the moisture for the use of the young plant, until it is all exhausted. If potatoes are cut the nutritive juice is absorbed in a great measure by the earth.—The evil of cutting seed potatoes is more manifest on a dry soil than if moist. It is a mistaken opinion that a whole potatoe is not good on account of bringing the plants too near together; for the roots which yield all we seek for, spread in all directions, and fill the hill.

"Potatoes, if planted in a sandy or loamy soil, will yield one third more if a table spoonful of plaster be thrown upon the naked potatoes in each hill, after they are dropped and before they are covered.

"Yard manure is very useful, if laid over the potatoes in each hill, and after an inch of soil has been laid upon them; and then the hill covered as deep as usual. But if the manure be laid directly upon the seed or under it, a drought will injure the crop.

"The most convenient method for raising potatoes is to plant them about the margins of corn fields. Then a horse may turn upon them when ploughing among the corn without injury."

If the land on which you plant potatoes is infested with grubs, or wire worms it may be well to strew quick lime over it, at the rate of about two bushels to the acre, immediately after planting. Or if lime cannot conveniently be had, you may try the effect of a bushel and a half or two bushels of salt to the acre. But neither of these substances should be put into the hills or suffered to come in contact with the seed potatoes.

A letter from William Moody to the Hon. Josiah Quincy, published in the 4th vol. of the Massachusetts Agricultural Repository, page 353, recommends sea sand, as an antidote against the wire worm, and, no doubt it would prove efficacious against other insects, which devour potatoes while in the ground. This writer says "I am persuaded, from experience, that sea sand, put under corn or potatoes with manure, or spread on the land, will go far, if not wholly to the total destruction of those destructive worms, [wire worms] on which nothing else seems to have any effect. It has a beneficial effect spread on land before ploughing, or even after land is planted with corn or potatoes; not only to destroy the wire worm and other insects, but to increase the crop. With my neighbors a load of sea sand is considered preferable to a load of their best manure, to mix in with their common barn manure, or to spread on their gardens and low flat land."

Mr. Moody likewise says, in the same letter, "late planted potatoes, which are gathered in before ripe are far the best for seed the next year. If kept in a dry warm place in a cellar, they will be much earlier, and likely to produce more abundantly the next year, and will be as good for use the following spring, though they may not be so good in the fall." He then gives the details of an experiment in which potatoes were planted the 7th day of July, which produced the largest and most in a hill of any raised by the author that season. The same potatoes, planted the spring succeeding came up some days sooner than others of a more early kind. We think it would be well to repeat this experiment, make others of a similar nature, and let the result be made public for the good of the community.

We are happy to be informed that FREDERICK HALL, late Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, and Lecturer on Mineralogy at Middlebury College, has been appointed Professor of Mineralogy and Geology by the Corporation of the University of Vermont, at Burlington. From our personal acquaintance with Professor Hall, we are induced to believe that this appointment will prove beneficial to the University, and serviceable to the public. We know Professor Hall to be a gentleman, whose talents, acquirements, and indefatigable industry, entitle him to a high standing among our American Literati. His means for the acquisition of knowledge have been more ample than those which usually fall to the lot of our countrymen. A residence for a considerable time in Paris, the Head Quarters of European Science and Literature, has given him opportunities of which, we believe, he has faithfully availed himself. Since his return he has directed his pursuits, principally, to investigating and developing the *natural riches* of our soil, and to bringing to light those mineralogical treasures which are bountifully bestowed by the Great Author of Nature on our highly favored portion of the Globe; but require the eye of science and the hand of the artist to produce, and fashion to the use of the Agriculturist and Manufacturer.

FOREIGN.

By the packet ship Amethyst, Captain Bussey, arrived at this port on the 21st, London dates to the 12th March have been received. By these it should seem that England has offered to mediate between Spain and the South American Provinces. But his Catholic Majesty declines the proposed mediation, and announces his determination to strain every nerve to recover the Provinces, in a tone of confidence, which would seem to be inspired by a reliance on the assistance of other European Powers. The Russian Ambassador has made a speech to Ferdinand which gave intimations of assistance, and it is rumored that a negotiation has actually commenced for the purchase by Spain of ships of war from Petersburgh.

An article dated Stockholm, Feb. 20, declares that Sir B. Bloomfield, the British Ambassador, had received dispatches from his Court, and made a verbal communication to the other foreign Ambassadors at Stockholm, stating, in substance, that if Spain, in attempting to recover her lost possessions in America, confines herself to her own means and resources, Great Britain will remain a quiet spectator; but should any other power join and assist Spain, Great Britain will recognise the new governments which are established in South America.

LONDON, March 12.—By letters from Trieste, dated on the 24th ult. information has been communicated of the arrival there of a vessel from Missilonghi, in 18 days. The news received by this channel is important and satisfactory. The Greek army had been divided into batalions, according to the English custom, and was, at these dates, undergoing the discipline of European troops. A great number of the chieftains had assembled at Missolonghi, and the necessary instructions had been promulgated for introducing modern tactics into every quarter of the military service of that part of the Federal Republic which had, at the period in question, been liberated from Asiatic superstition, for the greatest harmony prevailed among the leaders of the different provinces, who had assembled in the Senate, to form laws for their future government. A plan also for the offensive prosecution of the next campaign had been maturely deliberated on, and after various improvements, had been finally adopted. It was of course kept a secret, but enough was conjectured to create an universal belief, that its issue would be splendid, and its results most beneficial to the re-establishment of this formerly mighty Empire.

BRUSSELS, March 5. Recent letters from the Archipelago state that the Greeks have again made a landing twenty leagues to the north of Smyrna; that they levied large contributions, and required a large quantity of provisions, after which they re-embarked. Other parts of the coast of Asia Minor have likewise been disturbed by the Greeks, who, being masters of the sea, seize the richest Turks in Natolia, who are obliged to pay large ransoms.

Lord Byron had been recognized by the government of Western Greece, as *President of strangers.*

DOMESTIC.

Duel.—A duel has lately been fought in Georgia between two very young men by the name of Cogdell and Wigfall, on account of some trifling affair which happened at Yale College. They fought with rifles at thirty paces distant;—the latter received the ball of his antagonist below the breast bone, which came out on the right side between the second and third ribs, having touched the liver in its course; of which he died on the following day.

We hail with unfeigned pleasure, the annunciation of the establishment of an ANNUAL REGISTER for this country, to be edited by Professor EVERETT. The extent and variety of this gentleman's information, and the versality of his genius, singularly fit him for such a task.—*Bos. Gaz.*

Robbery.—The store of Messrs. E. & G. A. Kirtland, at Saybrook Point, was broken open on the morning of the 15th inst. and a quantity of goods, to the amount of several hundred dollars, was stolen. A reward of fifty dollars is offered for the thief and goods.

Con. Herald.

Fire—We learn that a large two story dwelling house, belonging to Calvin Hersey, in Leicester, took fire yesterday morning, and was entirely consumed.—The fire originated from a spark on the roof. The furniture was mostly saved.—*Worcester Spy.*

The Trustees of the Humane Society have awarded *twenty* dollars to James S. Cade, and *ten* to Nathaniel Shannon, both of Salem, for their humane, persevering, and successful efforts, in saving the lives of two boys who had fallen through the ice on the North River of that town.

The United States' Branch Bank Banking House, erected in Wall-street, New York, was occupied last week. The office of this Institution in Connecticut has been moved from Middletown to Hartford.

CONGRESSIONAL.

In Senate.—Friday, April 9. The bill to enable the President to carry into effect the Treaty of Ghent, excluding foreigners from intercourse with the Indian tribes within the United States, and to preserve the fur trade to American citizens, was again discussed in committee.

Mr. Lowrie moved to strike out the 5th section of the bill, which provides an appropriation for maintaining a military post on the upper Missouri. Mr. Mills and Mr. Holmes supported the motion. Mr. Johnson and Mr. Benton spoke against it. The motion to strike out the section prevailed. Yeas 30, Nays 12.

The bill to abolish imprisonment for debt was read a third time, and after some discussion, was carried in the affirmative. Yeas 24, Nays 19.

Monday, April 12. A bill to secure the copy right to the authors of Paintings and Drawings was *refused* a third reading.

Mr. Lloyd, of Mass. proposed for consideration a resolution requesting the President of the United States to furnish information relative to the commercial relation between the United States and Lisbon.

Tuesday, April 13. A Message from the President relative to the claim of Virginia for interest on moneys borrowed for military purposes during the last war, &c. was ordered to be printed, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A resolution, fixing on the fourth of May for the termination of the session, was considered, and made the order of the day for Monday next.

Wednesday, April 14. A bill relative to the Election of a President and Vice President of the United States was discussed in Committee of the whole, and the further consideration of it postponed to Friday next.

House.—Friday, April 9. A long debate was gone into on a proposed amendment to the 7th article of the Tariff Bill reducing the duty on bar iron from 112 to 90 cents; after which the question was taken and the amendment agreed to. Ayes 120, Nays 85.

Saturday, April 10. A resolution calling on the President for information respecting the purchases of real estate, made by the United States since 1776, was agreed to.

The House refused to consider the resolution offered by Mr. Randolph for reducing the pay of the Members; and he gave notice that he should feel it his duty to press his motion as long as he had the honor of a seat in the House.

The Tariff Bill was again brought before the House, and the amendment to impose a duty of 30 per cent. ad valorem on fire arms was agreed to. Yeas 123, Nays 59.—And one to substitute four cents per pound on frying pans for 25 cents each, was also agreed to:—Yeas 168, Nays 25.—The question on concurring in the duty of "*ten cents per gallon on Molasses*," was *negatived*.—Yeas 65, Nays 132.

An amendment to strike out the section, which provides there shall be added to the duty imposed on any article the amount of bounty or premium on that article, in the country from which the same was exported, was decided in the affirmative. Yeas 144, Nays 59.

The amendment allowing a draw back on silk goods, dyed, &c. passed in the affirmative.

The amendment specifying the different duties on *wines* was discussed, and amended and afterwards rejected.—Ayes 66, Nays 125.

Monday, April 12. Mr. Cushman offered a resolution for placing on the pension list all the surviving officers and soldiers of the Revolutionary Army, who entered the service, or enlisted for three years, or during the war, prior to the year 1781, and served out the time for which they engaged, or were honorably discharged.

The bill from the Senate on the subject of imprisonment for debt was read twice, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The Tariff Bill was again taken into consideration. The question respecting the *minimum* valuation of 80 cents per yard on woolens, was, on motion of Mr. Rich, so amended as to provide for a duty of 30 per cent ad valorem, until June 30th, 1826, and after that time a duty of 37 1-2 per cent ad valorem. Several other motions were made and negatived.

Tuesday, April 13. The bill for the abolition of imprisonment for debt was reported by the Judiciary Committee, without amendment, and referred to a Committee of the Whole.

The Tariff Bill was again brought forward, and Mr. Bradley renewed the motion he made in Committee of the whole for laying a duty on certain imported books, viz.: On all books which the importer shall make it satisfactorily appear to the collector of the port were printed previously to the year 1775, four cents per volume; and on all books printed in other than the English language, four cents per volume; on all other books, if bound, 37 cents—if in sheets 33 cents per pound. This motion, after debate was adopted.

Wednesday, April 14. The Committee of Ways and Means made a report in favor of the Claim of Daniel D. Tompkins on the Government.

The President's Message on the subject of the Massachusetts Claim was reported to the Committee of Claims.

The bill from the Senate for the relief of persons imprisoned for debt was passed and returned to the Senate.

The Tariff Bill was again discussed, and after much debate the main question on ordering the bill to be engrossed for a third reading was decided in the affirmative.—Ayes 111, Nays 93.

Thursday, April 15. A report on the subject of an appropriation for the purpose of extinguishing the Indian title to territory within the limits of Georgia, was referred to a Committee of the Whole, 82 to 75.

Agricultural Implements.

FOR sale at the Agricultural Establishment, No. 20, Merchants' Row, a great variety of new and useful FARMING and GARDEN TOOLS, among which are the following, viz.:

Nixon's Patent Cast Iron Plough; Tice's do.; Seaver and Fay's do.; Wood's and Freebone's do.; Howard's Cast and Wrought Iron do.; do. Wrought do.; do. Double Mould Board and Expanding do.; Sinclair's Side Hill Plough; Beatson's Improved Scarifiers and Cultivators; Harrison's and James' Patent Corn Shellers; Jaquith's Threshing Machine; Willis' Patent Straw and Hay Cutter, the most improved and best constructed machine for the purpose ever invented. One of the above Machines is now in use and may be seen at Niles' Livery Stable, Hawley Place.—Also, Safford's Patent Straw Cutters; Hand Straw Cutters; Bennet's Broad Cast Machine for Grass and other Seed; Corn and Turnip Drills; Steven's Patent Steel Spring Hay and Manure Forks; Brade & Co's. Cast Steel Hoes; Wright's Steel Plated do.; Common and Narrow do.; Merrill's Steel Crook Neck do.; Iron and Steel Potatoe do.; Turnip and small Garden do. of all kinds; Garden and Pruning Shears; Transplanting Trowels and Forks; English and American Shovels and Spades; Bisbee's polished Cast Steel Back Strapped Shovel, a new and very superior article; Cam's Cast Steel Scythes; Brush and other Scythes; Common and Iron Teeth Garden Rakes, together with many other valuable Tools.—Also, a New Improved Tree Brush for destroying Caterpillars.

NEW GARDEN SEEDS.

JUST received by the London Packet, and for sale by GEO. MURDOCK, No. 14, Market-square, an assortment of GARDEN SEED, of the last year's growth, among which are, Early and Late Cauliflower, Early and Late Cabbage, Early and Late Peas, Sweet Marjoram and Thyme, ARMACK, MANGEL WURTZEL, RUTA BAGA, &c. *Likewise*—a few cases of MARASCHINO and CURACOA, a Cordial much celebrated in Europe—French Annisette in baskets of 2 bottles each—Welch's No. 1 Chocolate, Cocoa and Shells—green Madeira Citron, with other Groceries as usual.

Likewise—a few Hampers of Rich Cheshire and Loaf Cheese—London Brown Stout, in whole and half Bottles—English and French Mustard, in kegs and jugs.

March 27. 6w

NOTICE.

MR. HALL J. KELLEY, *Engineer* and *Teacher of Mathematicks*, will be in his Office, No. 64, Market-Street, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock, P. M. April 17.

MANGEL WURTZEL SEED.

FOR sale at this office a few pounds of *Mangel Wurtzel Seed*, raised by John Prince, Esq., Roxbury. April 24.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE, &c.

[Revised and corrected every Friday.]

		FROM D. C.	TO D. C.
APPLES, good, to best,	bbl.	1 50	2 00
ASHES, pot, 1st sort,	ton.	127 50	
pearl do.		127 50	
BEANS, white,	bush	90	1 10
BEEF, mess, 200 lbs. new,	bbl.	8 50	
cargo, No 1,		7	7 25
" No 2,		6	
BUTTER, inspect. 1st qual.	lb.	10	11
CHEESE, new milk		7	10
skimed milk,		3	4
FLAX		8	9
FLAX SEED	bush	82	84
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard St.	bbl.	7	
Genessee,		7	7 25
Rye, best		3 25	
GRAIN, Rye	bush	55	58
Corn		40	48
Barley		67	70
Oats		30	32
HOGS' LARD, 1st sort	lb.	10	
HOPS, No 1, Inspection of 1823		38	40
LIME,	cask	1 00	1 17
OIL, Linseed, Phil. and Northern	gal.	63	72
PLAISTER PARIS	ton.	4 00	4 50
PORK, Bone Middlings new,	bbl.	15 00	
navy, mess,		12 50	
Cargo, No 1,		12	12 50
SEEDS, Herd's Grass, 1822,	bush	2 25	2 33
Clover	lb.	7	
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed		58	70
do do unwashed		37	40
do 3-4 washed		45	50
do 1-2 do		37	40
Native do		31	33
Pulled, Lamb's, 1st sort		50	00
do Spinning, 1st sort		40	42
PROVISION MARKET.	lb.		
BEEF, best pieces		6	12
PORK, fresh, best pieces,		8	
" whole hog,		5	6
VEAL,		4	12
MUTTON and LAMB,		3	10
POULTRY,		6	25
BUTTER, keg & tub,		15	16
lump,		10	18
EGGS,	doz.	10	12
MEAL, Rye, retail,	bush	65	70
Indian, do.		55	60
POTATOES,		25	37
CIDER, liquor, new	bbl.	2 50	3 50
HAY, according to quality,	ton.	16 00	18 00

From the New Monthly Magazine.

BEAUTIFUL BALLAD.

Oh! lady, buy these budding flow'rs,
For I am sad, and wet and weary :—
I gather'd them ere break of day,
When all was lonely, still and dreary ;
And long I've sought to sell them here,
To purchase clothes and dwelling,
For Valor's wretched orphan girls—
Poor me and my young sister Ellen.

Ah! those who tread life's thornless way,
In fortune's golden sunshine basking,
May deem my wants require no aid,
Because my lips are mute, unasking ;
They have no heart for woes like mine.
Each word, each look, is cold—repelling,
Yet once a crowd of flatt'rers fawn'd,
And fortune smil'd on me and Ellen!

Oh! buy my flow'rs, they're fair and fresh
As mine and morning's tears could keep them ;
To morrow's sun shall see them dead,
And I shall scarcely live to weep them!
Yet this sweet bud, if nurs'd with care,
Soon into fullness would be swelling,
And nurtur'd by some gen'rous hand,
So might my little sister Ellen.

She's sleeping in the hollow tree,
Her only home—its leaves her bedding ;
And I've no food to carry there,
To soothe the tears she will be shedding.
O ! that those mourners' tears which fall ;
That bell which heavily is knelling,
And that deep grave were meant for me,
And my poor little sister Ellen!

When we in silence are laid down,
In life's last fearless, blessed sleeping,
No tears will fall upon our grave,
Save those of pitying Heaven's own weeping.
Unknown wev'e liv'd, unknown must die,
No tongue the mournful tale be telling,
Of two young, broken-hearted girls—
Poor Mary and her sister Ellen.

No one has bought of me to-day,
And night is now the town o'ershading,
And I like these poor drooping flowers,
Unnoticed and unwept am fading ;
My soul is struggling to be free—
It loathes its wretched earthly dwelling!
My limbs refuse to bear their load—
Oh God! protect lone orphan Ellen.

Miscellany.

ANECDOTES.

Lord, whose wife lay extremely ill, was disturbed in his studies by the entrance of her maid, who informed him her mistress was dying, and desired to see him. "Child, said he, tell your mistress I took formal leave of her yesterday."

On the day of the Eclipse, when all the inhabitants of Paris were without doors, provided with telescopes, and pieces of smoked glass, an Englishman was seen driving furiously in a fiacre, along one of the principal streets.—"Where does my lord wish to go," said the driver; "to see the Eclipse," said the Englishman, thrusting his head out of the window, "only drive up to it as near as possible, for I am short sighted."

Dr. Wade, Agricultural Professor to the Dublin Society, sometimes lectures his class in the fields, among the productions on which he is lecturing. As he was thus employed, one day treating on potatoes in the beds themselves, he took occasion to speak of this practice. "Why, Doctor," said one of his auditors, "I think you are very right to lecture here on the side of the beds; for you know the faculty always recommend students to attend clinical lectures."

Maritime Enterprizes of the Russians.—It appears from the last number of the Annales des Voyages, that M. Simonof, Professor at the University of Kassan, has given a sketch of the voyages of the Russians to the South Pole, which is full of interest. In Europe, it is not generally known that the circumnavigators, sent by the powerful Emperor of the North, have made, between the parallels of sixty and seventy degrees, a voyage round the Pole, much more complete and instructive than that made by the celebrated captain Cook. The island situated farthest south, which is at present known, bears the name of Alexander the first.—*Journal des Debats.*

A new gold coinage for Greece has been executed at Paris, under the direction of Denon, the traveller. The piece rather exceeds a sovereign in size. On one side is the archangel Michael, with the flaming Sword, and the Dove, the latter the symbol of Peace. On the reverse, a Lion, the emblem of strength, encircled by a Serpent, meaning to pourtray eternity; and around, the word "Resurrection."

GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDS.

JOSEPH BRIDGE, No. 25, Court-street, has just received per London Packet, and for sale, an extensive variety of Agricultural and Horticultural Seeds, which added to his former collection makes the greatest assortment in New England—among them are 50 bushels early and late Peas, of various sorts; 150 lbs. Turnip, 100 lbs. RUTA BAGA, 200 lbs. Carrot, 100 lbs. Beet, 100 lbs. MANGEL WURTZEL, 50 lbs. Cabbages of sorts, Cauliflowers, 100 lbs. Radish of sorts, Lettuce of sorts, Endive, Kail, Celery, SALSAFIE, SCORZENERA, Onion, Leek, Sweet Marjoram, Thyme, Sage, summer and winter Savory, Lavender, sweet Bazil, Chervil, Fennell, Burnet, Grass Seeds, viz:—Herds, red and white Clover, Foul Meadow, Red Top—with a large collection of ORNAMENTAL SEEDS.

Garden Tools, viz:—Pruning and Budding Knives, Pruning Saws, Pruning Shears, Garden Reels and Lines, transplanting Trowels, Rakes, Dutch or Pushing Hoes, Edging Irons.

Gooseberry and Currant Bushes, Honeysuckles, Garden Roses, &c. 1200 Flower Pots with stands.

GREEN HOUSE PLANTS, a large variety, constantly for sale, such as Roses, Myrtles, Geraniums, Agapanthus, Orange Trees in fruit and blossom, Rosa Multiflora or Garland Rose, Mountain Daisies, Laurustines, &c. 50,000 THORNS or QUICKS for live fences.

ENGLISH CHEESE, and fine ENGLISH SPLIT PEAS. March 27.

LEAD PIPE FOR AQUEDUCTS, &c.

THE subscribers being appointed Agents for vending LORING'S IMPROVED LEAD PIPE, have constantly on hand, at their Store, No. 20, Merchants' Row, a supply of different sizes and thickness. The manner in which their Pipe is manufactured renders it superior to the English or any other manufacture, and comes at a less price. Orders for any quantity or size will be executed at the shortest notice.

LINCOLN FEARING & CO.

TO PRINTERS.

FOR sale at this Office BALL SKINS, at the usual prices.

AGRICULTURAL SEMINARY.

JOSIAH HOLBROOK & TRUMAN COE, will open in Derby, Con. on the 2d Wednesday of May next, a LITERARY, SCIENTIFIC, and PRACTICAL INSTITUTION.

The exercises they design to introduce, are the study of the Latin, Greek, French, and English Languages; Rhetoric, Elocution, Geography, and History. The Mathematics—as Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Plain and Spherical Trigonometry, Mensuration and Fluxions. Natural Philosophy in its various branches.—Astronomy, Chemistry, Mineralogy, Botany, and Zoology. No efforts will be spared, to render these sciences *Practical* and fitted to *Common Life*.—With that view, particular attention will be given to Composition, Declamation, written and extemporaneous Debates, the Uses of Arithmetic, and the higher branches of Mathematics in common business, Practical Surveying, the application of Natural Philosophy to various kinds of Machinery, Agricultural Instruments, &c. testing the principles of Chemical Science in mixing and preparing Soils, forming Manures, making Cider, Beer, Spirits, and various other articles of Agriculture and Domestic Economy—Agricultural, Geological and Botanical excursions into various parts of the country, examining and analizing soils,—and *Practical Agriculture.*

Upon most of the sciences abovementioned, Lectures will be given, attended with familiar illustrations. Arithmetic and the higher branches of Mathematics, will be conducted by a course of demonstrations, intended to show their nature and uses.

There will be given annually, in the winter, a course of Lectures on Agriculture, bringing to view those modes of Farming, which *Experience* has proved to be best fitted to different soils, climates, exposures, &c. at the same time, explaining, as far as may be, the principles of science on which such practice is founded. This course will be designed as well for those farmers, whose leisure, in that season of the year will permit them to attend, as the regular members of the Seminary.

It cannot be doubted that if the course here proposed should be extensively adopted, it would effect a great desideratum in the Education of this country, viz. uniting Theory and Practice, and thus training up youths to be both practical and scientific men, and by that means prepare the way for the advancement of the Useful Arts, particularly Agriculture; and, by instituting an agreeable variety in their exercises, it is believed they may be kept almost constantly engaged, in a manner which will be both interesting and useful, and calculated to give them firm and healthy constitutions, and habits of systematic industry and morality.

The Institution is provided with Land, necessary Buildings, Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus, and a Cabinet of Minerals, and it is intended, as soon as practicable, to furnish an opportunity for youths to defray or lessen the expenses of their education, by their own industry.

Active measures have been taken to collect all the improved methods of Education, both in this country and Europe and every endeavor will be used to adopt such a System of Instruction and Government as will recommend itself, in a particular manner, to those who design to be teachers.

There will be two terms in the year, one commencing on the 2d Wednesday in May, the other the 2d Wednesday in November. Students not taken for a less term than six months—they will not all be required, however, to go through the same course, but may be under the instruction of such teachers, and attend to such studies, as will fit them for the course of life they design to pursue.

Board from $1, 50 to $2 per week.

Tuition Thirty Dollars a year. Courses of Lectures on Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, Mineralogy, and Botany, Three Dollars each—which courses will commence at the opening of the Seminary.

Specimens in Mineralogy, Botany, or Zoology, also, Communications, particularly from Farmers and Mechanics, directed to the Agricultural Seminary, at Derby, Conn. will be gratefully received.

Derby, Conn. March 24 1824.

TERMS OF THE FARMER.

☞ Published every Saturday, at THREE DOLLARS per annum, payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within *sixty days* from the time of subscribing will be entitled to a deduction of FIFTY CENTS.